

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1821.

[NO. 68.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the **WESTERN CAROLINIAN** Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly advance.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly. Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly. No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of

**DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, and
MEDICINES.**

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country produce received in exchange.

1st 78 J. MURPHY.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the **Book-Binding Business**, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Kridner, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have **Blank Books** ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice. Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.
Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire **NEW STAGE**, which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life. Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, at 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

AN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, N. C. a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac Wille, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

Information Wanted.

BY the children of John Cunningham, deceased, who departed this life in Greenville District, S. C. whose wife was named Jane. Their youngest daughter, Jane Cunningham, is now residing in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ken. and is desirous of obtaining any information that will open a correspondence between the widow of said Cunningham, or John, James and George, children of the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham. The said Jane was bound or put under the care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South-Carolina, who removed to Kentucky and brought the said Jane with her. Any information relating to them will be thankfully received, by

JANE CUNNINGHAM,
Bloomfield, Ken.

Editors of newspapers in Washington City, North and South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, will confer a particular obligation on an orphan child, by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Manures.

[Concluded from our last.]

Sir Humphrey Davy informs us, that all vegetable and animal substances are consumed in vegetation, but they can only nourish a plant by affording matter soluble in water, or gaseous substances capable of being absorbed by the plants. This great principle appears to be confirmed by several of his experiments, and is probably as correct an account of the food of plants, as we are likely to obtain. We know that all dead animal or vegetable matter, if sufficiently divided, spontaneously undergoes a process; which brings it at length to be a fat greasy earth, which we call rich loam, or garden mould. The woody fibre of vegetables is longer in undergoing this process, but its texture is at last broken down, and it is resolved into new elements. Animals' matter, therefore, and the mucilaginous parts of vegetables being more liable to decompose than dry woody fibre, their mixture is evidently required by their nature, and hence the origin and necessity of compost heaps.

With regard to the fermentation of compost heaps, by attending to the foregoing principle, we learn that whenever they are composed of substances easily soluble in water, or easily disengaging their grasses or vapours, their fermentation or putrefaction should be prevented as much as possible; and on the contrary, when they consist of woody fibre, and insoluble substances, such matter should be added to them as tend to promote fermentation. By attending to this simple principle, the farmer will be at no loss to prepare and manage his manure so as to make it most extensively useful.

Your committee having often had occasion themselves, to complain of the want of detailed, precise, and specific directions, in justly celebrated authors, will endeavor to avoid this reproach while they proceed to recommend the best method within their knowledge of forming this most essential requisite on every farm—a compost heap. The principles have been already stated; the practice is founded on them, and a small share of industry and judgment is alone requisite to give it the most beneficial results.

A Bountiful Providence has placed every where, substances which form a manure for the soil; but man must not expect to sit still, and that manna will drop into his mouth. His faculties and reason were given him for exertion, and materials are placed within his reach, to enable him by their exercise, to improve his condition. In the first place, then, let every farmer mark out a small spot, from twenty to forty feet square, according to the size of his farm; this spot should be dug down from two to four feet deep, and the earth should form a bank round it; a few stout oak posts with crotches should be planted in a line along the middle of this pit, and shorter ones should be placed at the sides, to receive strong poles, on which to erect a shed of common clap-boards. Having thus cheaply made a shelter for your manure, which at once secures it from the sun, from rain, and from water running into it, while by removing a few of the boards, you can admit them when necessary; the next step is to bring to it a quantity of top earth or sods, and if your soil be stiff, a quantity of sand. These substances should be mixed, and a layer of one foot in thickness should be spread over the bottom of the pit; then cut down and collect all the weeds (before they seed) about your fence and farm, and spread another layer of them, of the same thickness, over the former one; then collect dead leaves, by scraping the surface of the adjacent woods, and spread

another layer of them; sprinkle this last layer with all the ashes and soot you can collect about the farm; next go into your stable and cattle yard; collect all the animal manure they contain, and lay on another layer of this dung; over this spread a layer of bad fodder, waste straw, sweepings of your yard, particularly after rain, and any kind of rubbish about your building. You will find that your compost heap will now be raised about five feet: but as this will probably settle, as decomposition takes place, to about three feet, you must begin again with your layers, and proceed till your pit is filled up. Should your soil be very stiff, it will be advisable to sprinkle two or three inches of sand or gravel between each of the layers, as one great recommendation of this plan is, that you may suit your manure to the nature of your soil. Should it on the contrary be light, sandy and porous, a layer of loamy clay should be occasionally introduced.

This mode of making compost manure, requires but one part out of five of stable manure, to create a fermentation through the whole mass. Should it not speedily commence, you have only to remove some of the boards during the first rain, and the moisture and the heat will soon produce the desired effect. All the materials for the compost heap should be placed ready round your pit before you commence, as perhaps it may be advisable to mix the substances a little together, and not let them lay in such detached layers. Should the heap become very hot, the quality of your compost will be injured, unless you open the mass in dry weather. A very valuable addition to a compost heap, is pond or creek mud, where it can be obtained, together with the deposits of leaves and other trash, found in lagoons; and your committee will enumerate some of the materials, most of which are within the reach of us all, which they recommend to be collected and prepared for composts.

It is presumed as a matter of course, that every one who calls himself a farmer, carefully saves all the dung from his stock of all kinds; to increase this, your horses' stalls, and the sheds or yards of your cattle and sheep, should be kept constantly littered with either corn-stalks, refuse straw or fodder, dried leaves or shavings. This will both increase and preserve your stable manure. The materials for the compost heap, may be sand or gravel; sods of top earth from lanes and hollows; green weeds of all kinds; (and rag or hog weed is excellent) dried weeds and leaves; ashes and soot; sweeping of yards, and all kinds of rubbish; saw dust from mills; creek mud and pond trash; rotten wood and bark; tanner's bark and offal; house and kitchen offal of all kinds.

Let not the farmer be misled by the opinion that these necessary operations will consume too much of his time; let him seriously set himself to work in hauling materials to his manure pit, and he will himself be surprised to find how easily and how soon compost is made when he has a little stable manure before hand.

It is believed that one man and one boy, with a horse and cart, will in less than one week create a mass of compost sufficient for five acres of land, and how many idle weeks do we all spend. It will be recollected also, that the greater part of this work can be performed at leisure times; the most proper and convenient for us, appears to be immediately after laying by our drill crops, as the vegetables will then be in full luxuriance, and we have some weeks of leisure. In forming your compost, the manure from your sheep yard and poultry houses must not be forgotten, and as these are of a hot and fermenting nature, they should be spread over those layers least likely to decompose without their aid. From six to ten or twelve weeks is sufficient, with proper management, to reduce the compost heap to a condition fit for application, and on emptying your manure piles, care should be taken to turn and mix the heap as much as possible.

Your committee could add many others to these recommendations; but they forbear, relying both on the good sense and judgment of the Society to

supply their deficiencies; and fearful of exhausting a patience so largely claimed and so liberally bestowed. In conclusion, they will only permit themselves to express a fervent hope that their labor may be useful, which will be their best reward, and that their brother farmers will show forth their faith by their good works.

The remaining subject of consideration, that of fossil manures, together with the time and mode of application of all manures to the soil, must be the subject of a subsequent report, which your committee hope to have the honor of presenting.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS PINCKNEY, Jr.
Chairman of the Committee of Manures.

Desultory.

ENGLISH BISHOPRICS.

The total of simple revenues of the English Bishoprics, exclusive of all sinecures, and places converted into sinecures for their benefit, has been estimated at 172,000*l.* and of the Irish bishoprics 153,000*l.* making a general total of 325,000*l.* The property possessed by Deans and Chapters, &c. of which in England and Wales there are between 30 and 40, (besides peculiarities) is equally magnificent and mysterious; and it is asserted that one of the metropolitan chapters is in the annual receipt of nearly 40,000*l.* Dr. Beeke (some years ago, and on a very moderate calculation) estimated the neat income from tithes in South Britain at 200,000*l.* and Mr. Colquhoun estimates the total professional income obtained by the established clergy in England and Ireland, independently of that received from the universities, at nearly five millions per annum. The whole influence created by the direction of such enormous property, (the sum of which is immense and unknown) is retained with jealousy in only a few hands, and, under the name of patronage, becomes a most formidable engine of political power. As a curious illustration of this evil, it was asserted in a public journal, some time ago, that three mitres were retained in one Irish family. Out of upwards of 11,000 benefices there are only about forty over which parishioners and inhabitants exercise any elective power. The following statement of the parties who possess the appointment for patronage of benefices in England and Wales will be found sufficiently accurate, and may serve to expose the nature of the system.

The King and Princess of Wales	1120
The Archbishops and Bishops	1835
The Deans, Chapters, &c.	1091
The Universities and Colleges	653

FRENCH VIEW OF NAPOLEON.

From the Paris Constitutional, July 11.

The death of a man who has exercised a great influence on the destiny of the people, is an event which gives birth to numerous recollections, and may furnish materials for important reflections. Few conquerors have had a fame so extended as Napoleon Bonaparte. The noise of his name filled all Europe, and was heard to the extremities of Asia. Placed by the force of events at the head of a great nation, wearied by a long anarchy, the heir of a revolution which had excited every good and evil passion, he was elevated as much by the energy of his own will, as the feebleness of parties, to the supreme power, placed France in a state of permanent war, substituted the illusion of glory for the real benefits of liberty, and identifying himself with the national independence, drew from the apprehensions of a foreign yoke the principal instrument of a boundless authority.

Napoleon had an entire faith in fortune. It was his belief that an insurmountable fatality governed his destiny. This error has been common to several eminent persons, and almost all those who have participated in it have experienced, after the most signal success, the greatest reverse. They left not sufficient scope to the councils of wisdom; the fruits of fifty victories were destroyed, perhaps, in one unfortunate day; of this Pultowa and Waterloo are memorable instances. We may speak freely. For a length of time he has been unconnected with all the questions agitated among us. He was no longer concerned in military conquests, but in the establishment of constitutional liberty, the most glorious conquest of civilization. Napoleon necessarily made a strong impression on the minds and imaginations of mankind. A soldier, who, by the force of genius alone, raises himself above contemporaries, who gives tranquility to a disturbed society, and dictates his laws to sovereigns, appears in the world a wonderful personage; and the earth is silent before him.

History, an impartial judge, will confess that Napoleon has rendered singular

services to social order. The promulgation of those codes by which we are to this day governed, notwithstanding the many imperfections of the penal code, is a benefit which will not be lost for generations to come; a part of Europe is already in possession of it.

We will not speak of that astonishing military glory which is admitted without dispute: the improvements in the internal administration, the public works, the settlement of finances, present more durable titles to admiration and respect. In fine, Bonaparte is dead; truth should sit upon his tomb; and let us not be diffident in saying, that the prisoner of St. Helena will be reckoned amongst the great.

GENERAL BERTRAND.

There is perhaps no person in the civilized world, that holds in his hand more moral power at the present moment than gen. Bertrand. He possessed the undivided confidence of Napoleon; during his confinement in Elba, he solicited and obtained leave to attend his sovereign, during the whole course of that confinement. When Bonaparte was incarcerated in St. Helena, the confidence of gen. Bertrand remained unshaken, and he shared his confinement with him, until the death of the emperor. Now, whatever he says of his deceased patron will be believed, and he is now probably gone to Austria, to engage the emperor of Germany, in the interest of his son-in-law, now deceased. The account states, that he solicited and was refused, the liberty of taking the heart of his benefactor along with him. This would, we presume, have been given to the son of the ex-emperor, accompanied with the dying injunctions of his parent. He goes home, we may rely upon it, from no friendly motives to the tranquility of Europe. The papers and manuscripts of Bonaparte, if taken possession of by the British government, even if published authentic, would weigh nothing in the scale against the solitary testimony of General Bertrand.

[Balt. Morn. Chron.]

GREECE.

Russia dissembles no longer. The Muscovite marches on the Mussulman. The Eagle pounces on the Pigeon of Mahomet. The inscription of Catharine, at Cherson, 'As she passes by, Caucasus shudders, and Byzantium trembles on her seven hills,' seems like the voice of truth from the spirit of prophecy. Constantine with his Greek cadets, pants for the sceptre which his ancestor designed him, and the lapse of fifteen hundred years may restore the name and the religion of its founder to the capital of the Greek Empire.

The revival of the Greek Republics is an episode in the Russian drama—a popular accompaniment of the Czar's ambition. That the Tartar and the Cossack should redeem the land of Apollo and the Muses, and unlighted hordes revive the song of Liberty on the heights of Olympus, on the banks of the Peneus, in the valley of Tempe! To rescue that classic earth from the degrading tyranny of the Mahometan superstition is an effort which might awake and rally the sleeping spirits of the mighty dead. The Genius of place re-embodies the souls of the departed in the scenes of their celebrity. On the top of Mount OETA the shade of Hercules, and the shade of Leonidas at its base, inspire strength and confidence and valor. Shall not Larissa conquer, which was the land of Achilles—dwells not the spirit of Epaminondas on his victorious grave—shall Thebes forget the martial summons of Cadmus, and Philippi learn not from Brutus to die or to be free? Has Mycene lost Agamemnon, and Cephalonia Ulysses? Where is Archimedes with his consuming glass—where Harmodius and Aristogiton, their swords red with blood and green with amaranth? Shall Ida, the birth-place of Jupiter, and Delos of Latona, and Parnassus, the mountain of poetry, be unmindful of their ancient altars, and inspired votaries? Shall not the games be revived at Olympia, and the mysteries of Ceres be renewed at Eleusis? Shall not Marathon again behold an Athenian triumph, and the shining sea of Marmora the wreck of the invader? Shall the ignorant Turk possess forever Smyrna, where Homer was born, and Cherson, which gave birth to Plutarch? Will not the beautiful forms of heathen mythology expel from the classic groves and vales and gardens of Greece the foul spectres of Turkish superstition? Will

not the rivers, as of old, take part in the conflict, and nature vindicate the renown and the glory of Greece?

But these are fairy illusions, dear to the fancy, but disappearing from the sober gaze of truth. Common motives impel, and common results will determine the warlike march of Russia. 'To conquer Turkey and divide the spoil,' was the open proposal of Catharine to Joseph of Austria; and then, as now, the feint was 'to revive the Greek republics.' When Catharine procured a Greek memorial from the inhabitants of the Archipelago to take the throne of Greece, it was only to render her ambition palatable. 'Qui s'excuse, s'accuse.' Plausible pretexts availed the Russian court in the conquest and division of Poland. It is the same nation with the same ambition, with greater resources, without Poland to restrain her, that now invades Turkey. It is remarkable, the coincidence between the origin of the war in 1806 and that now waged in Turkey. Then the Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia, one of whom was Ypsilanti, being displaced as mutinous, the Russians made war against the Porte, from which the French diverted them. In these provinces, and generally through the Morea, Russian intrigue preserves and circulates the spirit of discontent, and causes it to explode whenever it pleases—so that now again in Wallachia and Moldavia, and again in the name of the injured Ypsilanti, (one of the Greek Cadets,) the tocsin is sounded; and, while the banner glories in the inscription, 'Grecian Liberty,' the Czar aims at the sceptre of European Turkey.

Charleston Courier.

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. BINGHAM & WHITE:

Enclosed you will receive an address, with which some additions are incorporated, read to the board of Trustees of the Western College, in Lincoln, on the 29th ult. which the writer requests you to publish in your paper. As the site of the college is now fixed, the publication may appear unreasonable and unnecessary. The expectations of the public, as to that matter, are now at rest. Should the building be commenced, there is no doubt but they will be erected as soon, and on as good, and perhaps on better terms, than they could have been on any other site in the list of competition. The present, all things taken into consideration, is on an equality in point of health and centrality with any other that was named. The inhabitants of the village and county of Lincoln are certainly under twofold obligation to the trustees for their decision; which, it is hoped, they will both see and feel, and evince it by their present and future conduct. The trustees from the adjacent counties, who cast their suffrages into the scale, will certainly consider themselves bound by double obligation also to augment the funds of the college. It is expected, also, that the trustees lately added to the board (fourteen in all) will duly appreciate the respect that has been conferred on them, and testify by their individual exertions, to augment the funds, previously to the annual meeting on the 2d Wednesday of February next, that their appointment was judicious. That the matter may not sleep in the minds of the community, that fresh and increasing vigour may be added to the undertaking, is the principal reason why it is wished that the manuscript now in my possession should find its way into the Western Carolinian. Other reasons intertwined with the vitals of the intended institution, connected with its principal object, which time may yet dissolve, prudence and duty admonish me to withhold.

Experiment can only be made of one site; let all acquiesce in the present; and let our combined efforts to advance the prosperity of the Western College prove to the world, and to posterity, that we have made the wisest and best choice.

GENTLEMEN: Once more, and it may be for the last time, a sense of duty, rather than personal inclination, induces me now to address you in that very important capacity in which you are assembled. Not calculating so much on the advantages resulting from what may be now said, but rather as a matter of form, to introduce you with regularity and zeal to deliberate on the great objects for which you are convened. A whole year has elapsed since you met for the purposes which have called you again to this place. Your past meetings were tempered with a becoming ardor and unanimity; and the number now present exhibits a pleasing and encouraging proof that your zeal is not abated; that you are determined to carry into execution the important trust reposed in you; and to fulfil as far as in your power, the expectations of your friends, and of your beloved country.

There is a number of considerations which now invite to perseverance, in the cause in which you have engaged. Peace at home, and peace abroad with all nations—no commercial restrictions; our national policy unimpaired, and the minds of the nation satisfied—our country increasing in population, industry, and wealth—

agricultural pursuits so far practised as to develop our national resources—a spirit of emigration greatly subsiding—frugality, economy, and simplicity of manners, becoming a republican government, rising into reputation—general health, and fruitful seasons—a universal inclination, in the minds of the people at large, where a careful and fair experiment has been made, to favour the intended institution—and, above all, the beamings of the divine approbation on all those efforts that are making throughout the world to promote the present and future happiness of mankind. The God of heaven seems now to solicit the means on our part, whereby he may, consistently with the dignity of his throne, and the administration of his government, pour out upon the world, in a plenteous effusion, the blessings of moral and religious light: waiting to be gracious; that we may plant, that we may water, that he may give the increase.

With these encouraging circumstances spread before us, you will now approach the duties of your appointment; and with a view to facilitate the business, I shall now take the liberty to mention some particulars which ought, perhaps, to enter into your deliberations, and constitute some of the transactions of the present meeting.

The board of trustees, as designated in the charter, will probably be found, in point of number, to be somewhat diminished. If so, shall the vacancy or vacancies be supplied, previously to your proceeding to business, or at some other time during the present sitting?

Should it be judged expedient, at present, to complete the number of trustees to twenty-five, shall a committee be appointed, without public nomination, to retire, deliberate, and bring in the names of those that they may recommend to that office?

Shall an addition be made, in part, or altogether, up to the limits of the charter, to the board of trustees at the present meeting?

May it be a matter worthy of consideration, what number of the clergy, and what number of the laity, should compose the board of trustees? Of those incorporated in your charter, there are nine of the former, and sixteen of the latter. The board of trustees of the college of New-Jersey was, at its first establishment, and now continues to be, composed of twenty-one; eleven of the clergy and ten of the laity; which proportion has ever been invariably kept up. The chief magistrate of the province, and now of the republic, president of the board, ex officio.

What proportion of the existing number of trustees may be considered as competent to make an addition to the board? Ought it to have the sanction or approbation of two thirds of the members; or may it be safely, and prudently done by the voice of a bare majority? Shall this be done by open expression or by ballot?

What aid may we reasonably expect from the north and the west in our own state, and also from that of South-Carolina?

How far, and where have subscription papers been extended? What is their amount at present, whether conditional or unconditional; and what are the prospects in this, and in the neighboring counties, where exertions have been already made? These particulars naturally lead to another item of great magnitude.

What measures should be taken to increase our funds?

Shall the site of the Western College be now fixed? If so, be not precipitate; take your time; it will require deep and extensive consideration—private conversation as well as public discussion. This enters into the vitals of the business. It is not for yourselves, nor altogether for your immediate posterity you act; but for distant generations, long after "the places that now know us, will know us no more." It is not extravagant to hope, that the edifice which you are about to erect will, in its duration, be coeval with the lapse of time. From this institution lights may arise, which may give liberty to thousands, and happiness to millions beyond the grave. Reports of the various sites, which your committee of inspection has examined, will be laid before you for consideration; and perhaps it would be advisable to appoint a committee from your number to compile and to bring in a catalogue of the most prominent and leading advantages, of which a suitable site should partake; that, on comparison, preference may be given to the most deserving.

Every friend of man, in the western section of this state, should consider himself a trustee of the intended college, while in its infancy, and should contribute his part to nurture it in the cradle. And I now take the liberty of inviting all the gentlemen in this assembly to participate with us, in a free and open investigation of those points, that relate to the business of our meeting; believing that neither wisdom, nor prudence, nor duty, are exclusively confined to the board of trustees. Past errors and mistakes (if any) should be rectified; and wise counsel will be thankfully received from any source.

As freemen and patriots, as lovers of our common country, we are invited to exertion. The price paid on the altar of patriotism, the blood and toils of our ancestors, to procure our freedom, present

themselves now to our imagination, and loudly demand that we use the means to perpetuate our sacred trust. Listen to the martial thunder that once rolled from yonder mount; call to your recollection the battle of Ramour's, within little more than a stone's cast of this place; from the summit of that hill descended the blood of your fathers; and there, on that memorable spot, repose their sleeping ashes, who, forty years ago, died on the bed of honour. And if this be not enough, go to King's mountain, where Ferguson was defeated; there listen to the confused noise of war, and behold the "garments rolled in blood."—And if more be yet needed, step over Catawba, to its eastern bank, at Cowan's ford, where my friend, and companion of my youth, a Davidson fell. From the centre, extend your thoughts to the circumference of the American revolution. Think of its duration, six long years of toil and suffering; add to this, the blood and treasure that were expended; and why take up your time, and why employ another breath, to present excitements to engage you all to use the means to perpetuate at home, and to diffuse abroad, the enjoyment of that liberty, wherewith the God of nations hath made you free. Virtue cannot exist without morality and religion; and without virtue, republicanism cannot be perpetuated.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

The Army.

ADDRESS.

HEAD QUARTERS, } Montpelier,
DIVISION OF THE SOUTH. } May 31.

This day, Officers and Soldiers, closes my military functions, and consequently dissolves the military connexion which has hitherto existed between you and myself, as the Commander of the Southern Division of the army of the United States. Many of us have passed together days of toil and nights of vigilance. Together we have seen the termination of one British, and of two Indian wars, in which we have encountered fatigues, privations and dangers. Attachments and friendships, formed by associations of this kind, are the most durable, and my feelings will not permit me in retiring from my Military command, to take a silent leave of my companions in arms.

Justice to you, and to my own feelings, requires that I should place before our common country, the testimony of my approbation of your military conduct, and the expression of my individual regard. Under the present organization for the reduction of the army, agreeably to the act of congress, many valuable officers who have served with me, have been suddenly deprived of the profession which they had embraced, and thrown upon the world! But let this be your consolation, that the gratitude of your country still cherishes you, as her defenders and deliverers, while wisdom condemns the hasty and ill-timed policy which has occasioned your disbandment, and that too while security was yet to be given to our extensive frontier by the erection of the necessary fortifications for its defence, greatly extended as that frontier has been, by the recent acquisition of the Floridas!—But you, fellow soldiers, have that which cannot be taken from you, the consciousness of having done your duty, and with your brother officers who are retained, of having defended the American Eagle wherever it was endangered.

To you my brother officers, who are retained in the service of your country, permit me to recommend the cultivation of that harmony and friendship towards each other, which will render you a band of brothers. It is your duty so to conduct yourselves on all occasions, as that your enemies shall have no just cause for censure. It ought to be borne in mind that every Captain should be to his company as a father, and should treat it as his family—as his children. Continue then, as heretofore, when under my command, to watch over it with a father's tenderness and care; treat them like children, admonish them, and if unhappily admonition will not have the desired effect, coercion must. The want of discipline and order, will inevitably produce a spirit of insubordination, as destructive to an army as cowardice, and will as certainly lead to disaster and disgrace in the hour of battle; this, as you regard your military reputation, and your country's good, you must prevent. Implored from Heaven a blessing upon you all, I bid you an affectionate adieu. (Signed)

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major-General Commanding
the Division of the South.

NOTE—My official duties having prevented the promulgation of this order until this time, an opportunity has been afforded, of seeing the General Order, dated Head Quarters of the army of the United States, Washington City, June 1st, 1821, signed "Jacob Brown." Justice to the officers of the Southern Division, as well as to myself, compels me to offer some remarks upon the following extract from that order.

"The prevalence of desertion has been an evil of serious magnitude, and it does not appear to be justified by a view of the past condition of the military establishment. All research in this field for its causes, has been unsatisfactory; the character of the military profession is honorable, the soldier is as well provided with comforts as the citizen in common life, and his occupation is neither more offensive nor more laborious; there are restless, discontented spirits in every sphere of life, which no indulgence nor kindness can bind to stability; but these examples do not exist in sufficient number to justify the range desertion has taken in the army; the evil must be referred in a degree to an undue severity, or to the absence of system in the conduct of officers towards their men. The officer is the depository of the rights of the soldier, and the obligation of his office, as well as the laws of honor and humanity, claim a faithful execution of the trust. When the soldier ceases to regard the officer as his protector, the authority with which the law invests the latter loses its efficacy in his estimation: the surest remedy for the evil of desertion is contained in a rigid and steady discipline; to be salutary it must possess both these qualities; but no violation of law can be deemed essential to its enforcement. Its effect upon the soldier becomes impaired, the moment he feels that this system which governs him is fluctuating in its course, or that it violates the principles upon which it is founded. The certainty of laws constitute their principal efficacy, and however severe restrictions may be, they are obeyed, so long as they are dispensed by the hand of justice and not oppression."

This censure is too general to be just. The time at which it is made, and the source whence it comes, have astonished every generous soldier.

The part which attributes in a degree to an undue severity, or to the absence of system in the conduct of officers towards their men, the unexampled prevalence of desertion in our army, so far as relates to the Division of the South, I do unhesitatingly say is not founded in fact. It is due to candor, and to truth, to attribute this evil to its real cause; this will be found to exist in the want of adequate punishment for the crime of desertion; that prescribed by law, in a state of peace, transcends the offence, and no other certain punishment is authorised. While this is the case, desertion will increase, let the conduct of the officers towards their men be ever so lenient. It is a well known fact, that more desertions have taken place at recruiting rendezvous than have occurred in the Regiments, and at no recruiting rendezvous in the Division of the South, has there been, as far as I am informed, any punishment inflicted upon soldiers, except by the civil authority. It is well known that in many instances the soldier has found it a source of speculation to go from rendezvous to rendezvous, receiving the bounty, and deserting; in some instances this has been practised from Boston to New-Orleans. The punishment at present inflicted for desertion, is hard labor with the ball and chain; but this bears more heavily upon the faithful soldier, who is compelled to guard the convict under a hot sun with all his accoutrements on, than it does upon him whom it is intended to punish. Every deserter therefore, but adds to the duties and increases the fatigues of the faithful and trusty soldier. And suppose the convict will not labor, by what means is he to be coerced? Stripes and lashes are prohibited—there are no dungeons; guard-houses are pleasant places for the lazy worthless soldier who sleeps and snores, while the faithful sentinel is at his post guarding him on his nightly watch. Is not this, with the general pardons so frequently extended by the orders of the President, calculated to cause the best soldiers who are oppressed with double duty in guarding the worst, to meditate desertion also? The government must annex an adequate and certain punishment for the crime of desertion, and experience compels me to say it, although at variance with the more refined and sensitive feelings of the day—must restore corporal punishment in the regulations for the government of the army, as it formerly existed, and as it now exists in the Navy—or desertion and insubordination will still increase. It is said to be dishonorable; why should it be more so in the Army than in the Navy? Is it more dishonorable to receive twenty-five stripes and be ordered to immediate duty, than to be manacled with chains, for months and years, an object of disgust to every freeman who sees him, more properly an appendage of ancient despotism, than any thing belonging to Republican institutions? Let the deserter in time of peace for the first offence receive thirty-nine stripes, for the second double that number, and for the third offence let him feel the highest penalty of the law. I will venture to say that a few examples will put an end to that extraordinary frequency of desertion which at present prevails, and the cause of which has been so unjustly imputed "to an undue severity or to the absence of system in the conduct of officers towards their men."

I sincerely regret the cause which has given rise to these remarks, but the reputation of those officers in common with whom I have encountered so many toils

and dangers, is dear to me; and I cannot remain silent when I perceive an unjust attempt to tarnish their well-earned fame, let the motives which dictated the objectionable passage be what they may—

These remarks, my brother officers, flow from a pure source of justice to you. Regularity I have never sought. I have pursued the course which I deem right, and have done justice to all according to a best judgment. This I trust I have rendered to you all during the time I had the honor to command you! That happiness may attend you all, and that your country may duly appreciate your worth as brave citizen soldiers, shall be my last and most sincere prayer.

Signed, ANDREW JACKSON.
July 21, 1821.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, SEPT. 4.—Amongst the rest of our misfortunes, we are grieved to state, that our town was yesterday visited by a storm, or rather tornado, far surpassing in violence and calamitous consequences, any that it has ever experienced within the remembrance of the oldest inhabitants. The best description we are prepared to give of it at this moment, can convey but an imperfect conception of its terrors.

The morning was dark and gloomy, and about 6 o'clock the black and lowering clouds began to discharge their watery contents, not in gentle showers, but literally in torrents. At ten o'clock the rain abated for a few minutes, as if to collect itself for a more copious discharge; for it presently set in again with increased violence, and the wind commenced blowing a gale from the N. E. which continued to increase to a most alarming height. From half past 11 till half past 12 so great was the fury of the elements, that they seemed to threaten a general demolition of every thing within their reach. During that period the scene was truly awful. The deafening roar of the storm, with the mingled crashing of windows and falling chimneys—the rapid rise of the tide, threatening to inundate the town—the continuous cataracts of rain sweeping impetuously along, darkening the expanse of vision, and apparently confounding the 'heavens, earth, and sea,' in a general chaos; together with now and then a glimpse, caught through the gloom, of shipping forced from their moorings, and driving with rapidity, as the mind might well conjecture in such circumstances, to inevitable destruction. Even to those, if any there were, who could contemplate such a scene unappalled, it must have been painful to reflect on the wide spread devastation which could not but be the result of this fearful "war of elements."—About 12 o'clock the wind shifted round to N. W. but without abating its fury until half an hour after, when it ceased raining; the storm began to subside, and the water to recede. At 4 o'clock it changed to S. W. and the weather became calm and serene.

The most important of the casualties resulting from this awful visitation is the complete annihilation of the Drawbridge over the Eastern Branch, from the toll-house to the draw, a distance, we should judge, of about 250 yards; and about 100 feet of the bridge across the Southern Branch.

The destruction of these bridges, independent of the heavy loss it occasions to the Company who owns them, is a sore misfortune to our town, as it completely cuts off, for the present at least, the land communication, and must measurably diminish the intercourse with that part of the country whence our market draws its chief supplies.

As might have been expected on an occasion like this, where the suddenness of the danger gave no time for preparations to meet it, the shipping have suffered severely.

HURRICANE AT NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 4.—From Saturday morning till 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon we were visited with repeated and copious showers of rain, accompanied by some loud peals of thunder and lightning, and an extreme dense atmosphere; the wind during the time veered and shifted to almost every point of the compass, when about half past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon it came out from about East, with all the violence and fury of a hurricane, and continued until about half past 8 o'clock yesterday evening, throwing down chimneys, unroofing buildings, and prostrating trees in various directions. When the gale was at its height it presented a most awful spectacle. The falling of slate from the roofs of the buildings, and broken glass from the windows, made it unsafe for any one to venture into the streets. Should the storm have extended with equal fury any distance along our sea board, we fear for the destruction of lives and property it must have occasioned. The tide, although low water when the gale commenced, rose to an unusual height, overflowing all the wharves and filling the cellars of the stores on the margin of the East and North rivers. Great quantities of lumber, and other property on the wharves, have either been floated off or been damaged. The following are all the particulars we have been able to collect of

the disasters and destruction to property in this city and its neighborhood. The wharves on the North river are all injured, the frame work being generally started from the foundation. [Here follows a long list of wrecks and disasters, which we have not room to insert.]



SALISBURY:
TUESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Farmer" is received, but is necessarily deferred until our next: our agricultural department was previously filled. The favors of other correspondents will be attended to in their proper order.

We have received the first number of a new periodical work, entitled the Monthly Magazine for the southern climate of the United States, published at Cheraw, S. C. by JAMES LYON, editor of the Pee Dee Gazette. It is devoted principally to agricultural subjects, and embodies much useful information. Subscriptions will be received at this office, where the work can at any time be examined.

We will esteem it as a favor, if either of our brother editors of the Hillsborough Recorder, or Milton Intelligencer, or any one else, will furnish us with copies of the speeches of Judge Cameron and Mr. Yancey, delivered on the subject of a Convention, in the Legislature, session before the last. We wish to give them an insertion in our paper.

The editor of the Cape Fear Recorder might, perhaps, refresh his reading a little by looking them over.....we recommend him to do so. As for him of the Halifax Compiler, he is past hope.

AGRICULTURAL.

The first Cattle Show, under the Rowan Agricultural Society, will take place in this town on Thursday, the 4th of next month. It is expected that it will be very handsomely attended by the farmers, and other spirited persons. The Committee of Arrangements are making ample preparations for the novel occasion; and the silver goblets, &c. we understand, intended as premiums for the prize articles, are now manufacturing in this town. From what we hear on the subject, we conclude that there will be a considerable number of live stock brought forward on that day, as well as various articles of agricultural production, and domestic manufactures. Having often witnessed, in other parts of the country, the great benefits of farmer associations, and agricultural Shows, we congratulate the farmers of Rowan on the almost certain success of their Society.

The following census of the town (township) Whitestown, in the county of Oneida, N. Y. taken from the Utica Gazette. But little more than twenty years ago, the country in and around Whitestown was an uncultivated wilderness; now it is thickly studded with villages, and most every acre of land in the town, (which is about five miles square,) except a sufficient quantity for fire-wood, is in a high state of tillage. It seems more like the creation of enchantment, in the effect of human industry and art. The township of Whitestown is situated one hundred miles from the head of navigation on Hudson river, and 250 miles from the city of New-York; it owes its wealth and population, therefore, not to its proximity to market, but to enterprise and industry of its citizens, and liberal policy of its original settler and proprietor, Judge WURTE, in selling the land on accommodating terms, in small farms of from 50 to 100 acres each. This shows, that even in the West, a people may become prosperous and flourishing, by fostering the mechanic and other arts, and patronizing improvements in Agriculture, &c. It is our belief that the county of Rowan is capable of sustaining a population proportionally as dense as that of the township Whitestown, were the old fields and neglected lands in it tilled as they should be. But we the Rowan Agricultural Society will have a beneficial tendency in bringing into action enterprise and genius of our citizens as any measure that can be pursued; and we look forward to the time when the wealth and population of our county will be greatly increased by the agency of the Society.

The following is the result of the state census, &c. in the town of Whitestown, county, viz: Whole number of inhabitants, 1,937; number of electors, or free male persons of the age of 21 years and upwards, of which 311 are freeholders; acres of cleared land 19,261; neat cattle 5,085; horses 1,178; sheep 11,781; yards of filled cloth manu-

factured in families 9,070; do. flannel, &c. 10,643; do. linen, cotton, and other thin cloths, 13,812; grist mills 5; saw mills 15; oil mills 3; fulling mills 8; carding machines 15; cotton and woolen factories 8; trip hammer 1; distilleries 2.

The Convention for altering the constitution of the state of New-York, assembled for that purpose on the 27th of August, at the Capitol in Albany. Daniel D. Tompkins, Vice-President of the United States, was elected President of the Convention by a vote of 94 to 16. The members of the Convention, contrary to expectation, are entering upon the important business before them with a great deal of harmony and unanimity; and as far as we have had an opportunity of examining their proceedings, we can hardly discover a symptom of that party spirit which has for years raged so violently in that state.

In this state, whenever a Convention is mentioned, we are almost deafened with the cries of innovation, anarchy, destruction to our liberties; just as if such a measure would resolve society into its original elements, and produce a perfect chaos in the body politic. In other parts of the Union the people are thought capable of governing themselves, and of forming such systems of government as will be most conducive to their happiness and prosperity: here, they are too dangerous to be trusted with the guardianship of their rights, because too corrupt to exercise that trust to a virtuous end. Mr. KING, who is considered as an oracle by many, and whose talents are acknowledged by all, in submitting a proposition to the New-York Convention, declared his "belief in the virtue and intelligence of the people;" and stated that "he wished on that occasion to show, that the people are capable of revising their constitution." This is authority to which we should suppose even some of our great men in the East would pay considerable deference: let us see what they think of it at the next session of the General Assembly. Meanwhile let the friends of the people, let the people themselves, do their duty, and if they do not at the next session of the Legislature, they will ultimately, triumph.

THE CONVENTION.

The Wilmington Recorder of the 8th instant, contains two columns and a half of remarks on the subject of a Convention, and in reply to an editorial article of ours a few weeks since. A press of other matter on hand alone prevents us from reprinting the whole of them, to give our readers of the West a specimen of the sort of arguments made use of against a Convention by our eastern antagonists. As we cannot do this, we will make a few extracts, and accompany them with some observations of our own. The editor of the Recorder commences as follows: "The people of the western part of the state as usual, on the approach of the time of the sitting of the Legislature, have revived the subject of a Convention: it seems to be the ultimatum of their desires. We cannot, however, perceive any necessity for the measure, or any benefit that could result to ourselves, or to them." That the editor of the Recorder should be dull in "perceiving" the necessity for a Convention, is a matter of no surprise. Indeed, considering his locality, with his moral faculties enveloped in the dense mists of eastern prejudices, and his natural vision obscured by the fog of New Hanover, it would be rather a subject of wonder that he should perceive it: We will, however, briefly offer him a few of the reasons why we perceive the necessity of a Convention.

North-Carolina, as a republican state, ought to be governed on republican principles. Two of the most important principles necessary to form a republican state, are—1st. Every citizen of the same grade of qualifications, must possess equal rights and powers. 2d. A majority of citizens must rule. These are fundamental principles, the absence of which, from any government, prevents it from being a republican government. Upon these, let us examine the constitution of North-Carolina.

1st. Every citizen in the state, of the same grade of qualifications, must possess equal rights and powers. Now, we ask, have the citizens of the large counties equal rights and powers with those of the small counties?.....we here speak of political rights, as exercised in the making and execution of the laws.....We say they have not. They have the same kind of rights, but possess them in an unequal degree.

In proof of this, we submit the following Views, made out from the census of 1820:

VIEW I.

Counties.	Population.
Washington,	3,986
Tyrrell,	4,319
Hyde,	4,987
Greene,	4,533
Columbia,	5,912
Brunswick,	5,480
	27,197

Six counties, with a population (black and white)

of 27,197 souls, send to the Legislature eighteen members; while Rowan, with a population of 26,000 souls, sends to the Legislature only three members: giving to a population in one part of the state 15 members more, than to the same amount of population in another part,—which is 6 to 1. Or, any one citizen, in either of the six counties above, has as much political power as six in Rowan.

VIEW II.

Counties.	Popula.	Members.
Rowan,	26,000	3
Orange,	23,492	3
Lincoln,	18,147	3
Rutherford,	15,351	3
Wake,	20,192	3
Mecklenburg,	16,895	3
Total of six counties,	119,996	18

Compare this with

VIEW III.

Counties.	Popula.	Members.
Rowan,	26,000	3
Orange,	23,492	3
Lincoln,	18,147	3
Rutherford,	15,351	3
Wake,	20,192	3
Mecklenburg,	16,895	3
Total of six counties,	119,996	18

The counties of Tyrrell, Washington, Hyde, Jones, Columbus, and Brunswick, contain a mixed population of 28,271 souls, which deducted from the 119,996, the amount of the population of the six counties above, leaves 91,725 souls unrepresented. Is this equal representation? Is this republicanism? But we are well aware that our opponents will say, these calculations are made altogether on population, and that property ought also to come in for a part, and have its influence. To this we readily agree; and let us examine if property will make out the case more favorable to the anti-conventionists. As land is now taxed agreeably to its value, the sheriff's returns into the Treasury may be taken as fair data of property throughout the state. Upon these data let us take up 10 counties, and see the result:

The amount of taxes in these counties, from lands, polls, stores, stud horses, pedlars, exhibitions, negro traders, and gates, for the year 1819, was as follows:

Columbus,	\$314 19
Carteret,	419 21
Currituck,	465 17
Ashe,	237 33
Tyrrell,	429 49
Washington,	516 79
Haywood,	246 91
Hyde,	494 05
Brunswick,	504 07
Moore,	508 64
Total,	\$4,195 85

But the taxes arising from the same sources, for the same year, produced from Rowan and Orange, are as follows:

Rowan,	\$2,376 94
Orange,	2,613 25
Total,	\$4,990 19

Thus it is plain, that the 10 counties above do not pay as much into the Treasury as Rowan and Orange, by the sum of \$854. In this calculation, too, let it be observed, that slaves are estimated as property; and in the preceding Views they are numbered equally with the white population: this operates to the disadvantage of the West. In all calculations of this sort, slaves should be put down either as property, or as population: but from necessity, we have included slaves in our estimates of the population. The Marshal of the State, in his abstract, which we published a short time since, puts the black and white population all together.

But let us take the taxes arising from land, and see if our opponents will come off any better: For the year 1819, the counties of Carteret, Currituck, Camden, Columbus, Hyde, and Tyrrell, paid into the Treasury only \$1003; but for the same year, Rowan itself paid \$1126, or \$123 more than the six small counties put together: and yet Rowan sends three members only to the Legislature, and they eighteen!

The following table will show the amount of the sheriff's returns from seven counties into the Treasury, for 1819; also, the amount drawn out of the Treasury by the Members of the same counties, for their services in the Legislature of that year:

Taxes paid into the Treasury.	Sums drawn out by Members.
Currituck \$465 17	\$519
Columbus 314 99	451 60
Carteret 419 21	451
Ashe 237 33	504
Tyrrell 429 49	456
Hyde 494	490
Haywood 246 91	570
\$2607 10	\$3441 60

By this statement it is plain, that the taxes paid into the State Treasury from those counties fall short of paying their own members to the Assembly, by the sum of about \$834 annually! Add to this their proportion of the expenses of the Judiciary and Executive departments, which is, at least, \$2600 per year, and it will be found that these seven counties annually cost the state, over and above their taxes, the sum of \$2,334! And yet these small counties have as much weight in making the laws, as a corresponding number of the largest counties in the state. Is it not enough that we must be governed by a pitiful minority? Must we also pay them for oppressing us? We ask the Recorder if there be any justice or equality in this?

Having, as we think, sufficiently shown that the citizens of North-Carolina do not enjoy equal rights and powers under the present constitution,

we will now proceed to our second proposition.

2dly. The second necessary principle of a Republican government is, that a majority must rule. The government in which a majority of the people does not rule, is not republican.—Wherever the few govern the many, it is an aristocracy: and upon this principle the government of North-Carolina, to all intents and purposes, is an aristocracy. To prove this, we need only refer to the preceding statements, particularly to Views 1, 2 and 3. The state is divided into 62 counties; of these there are 20 counties that contain a majority of the population—but this majority sends to the Legislature only 60 members, while the minority in the other 42 counties sends 126 members.

If the faculties of the Editor of the Recorder are not too much obscured by the turbid atmosphere around him, he must see that a small minority governs the state; and that it is equally unjust and anti-republican.

But hear him again—"Suppose the Legislature, to gratify their wishes, should pass a law authorizing a Convention, no man in his senses would presume that the members of this Convention would be elected in any other manner and ratio than that in which the present members of the Assembly are elected." "No man in his senses would presume!" Yes, Mr. Editor—we, the people of the West, (in our senses too,) do presume that, when a Convention is called, the delegates will be chosen upon a different ratio than that by which the members of Assembly are now elected. What is a Convention, as understood under our Republican institutions? A body composed of the delegates of the people, in which all the people are fully and equally represented. This can only be effected by taking as the data the last census, fixing some common number as a ratio, and giving to each county as many delegates as its population entitles it to. That the county of Columbus, with her mixed population of 3,912 souls, shall send as many delegates as Rowan, with her 26,000 souls, is too absurd for "any man in his (sober) senses to presume." The people of the West would not give a fig for such a Convention. When we have a Convention, we desire a fair one....in which all the people will have an equal voice.

In our next we will resume the subject, and go through with the Recorder. In the mean time, if he has nothing more in the shape of arguments to offer against a Convention than badinage, "words, mere words," and garbled scraps from Shakspeare, we would advise him to desist, and leave such childish stuff to the Halifax Compiler.

P. S. The Recorder is informed, that we, with us, means not one, but two....or, in other words, not the Editor, but the Editors of the Western Carolinian. He will please to recollect this in future.

COMMUNICATION.

A shocking instance of infantile depravity.

About two weeks ago, in Mecklenburg county, N. C. one of the most shocking instances of early depravity occurred that has ever come to our knowledge. While a Mr. Freeman and his wife were from home, one of their children, a boy 9 years old, took his father's gun and shot his half brother, a child 3 years old, through the head: on the return of his father, the boy was whipped, after which he swore he would kill a younger brother, 18 months old. The father has discarded him; and he is now running at large, despised and shunned wherever he goes.



DIED.

On the 27th of August, at his residence in Burke county, near Morganton, of the dropsy in the chest, Mr. Arthur Erwin, in the 83d year of his age. He lingered about three weeks with this disease, and died in the full hope of a happy immortality. He was a native of the state of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to North-Carolina in his youth, with the first settlers of Rocky River, in what is now called Cabarrus county, but then Anson county; he removed to Burke county about 38 years ago. He left an aged wife and four children to lament his death. He had 44 grand-children, and 16 great grand-children.—He was beloved by his neighbors and acquaintances. [COMMUNICATED.]

In Rutherford county N. C. on Saturday morning, the 8th day of Sept. 1821, William Alexander, aged 32 years.

"Good name in man and woman,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls.
Who steals my purse, steals trash; tis something, nothing.
'Twas mine, tis his, and has been slave to thousands:
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed."

To Sportsmen.

THE Races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Tuesday, the 23d of October next. Tuesday, Colts—Sweepstakes, mile heats. Wednesday, 3 mile heats. Thursday, 2 do. do. Friday, 1 do. do. Saturday, Proprietors' Race, three best out of five.

Valuable property for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his plantation, lying on Rocky Creek, in the county of Iredell, containing eleven hundred and forty-eight acres; on which there is a valuable Grist and Saw Mill, Cotton Machine, and Distillery, all in good repair. The other buildings on the premises, consisting of a Distillery house, Barn, and other outhouses, are almost entirely new, and built in the most convenient manner. About three hundred acres of said tract are in cultivation, and under a good fence. Also, one other tract of land, containing two hundred and sixty-five acres, lying on the South Yadkin. A part of this tract consists of valuable low ground; there is a convenient dwelling-house on the same, and about thirty acres in cultivation. Also, one other tract, lying six miles south of Sharpe's Iron Works, entirely woodland, containing about three thousand acres. Six or eight young negroes will be taken in part pay; and the payments, as to the balance of the purchase money, will be made easy.

A. F. CALDWELL.

Iredell Co. N. C. Sept. 16, 1821.—4w68
The editors of the Richmond Enquirer will please to give the above four insertions in their paper, and send their bill to this office: the money will be immediately transmitted.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krieger, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a House of Private Entertainment for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78
N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken, at the customary prices in town.

Take Notice.

THE firm of MOSES A. LOCKE & CO. having dissolved more than two years since, it was hoped that all debts due to said firm would have been liquidated ere this. It is now become our painful task to say, that unless all debts due to said firm are paid before the 1st of December next, that the bonds and accounts due will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

MOSES A. LOCKE,
EZRA ALLEMONG.

4th September, 1821.—8w65

Lots for Sale.

THE Commissioners for the town of Morganton will, in pursuance of the powers vested in them, proceed to sell in the town of Morganton a number of lots, laid off in the town commons, on the 22d and 23d days of October next; and should the sale not be completed, will continue until it is. They contain a number of the most beautiful eminences for building, and will afford a pleasant retreat to all those persons who may wish to retire from the lower country to one of the healthiest parts of the world, surrounded by a rich and fertile country. In addition to the health of the place, Morganton holds out other inducements to settle in and about it, as provisions can be procured in great plenty, of the best quality, and on the lowest terms. It is expected that the lots will sell on reasonable terms. The payments will be made in three equal instalments of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond and good security.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

September 1, 1821.—6w66

Catawba Springs for Sale.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of Joseph Jenkins, deceased, the Executors will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House at Lincolnton, on the 23d day of October next, five sixths parts of the lot, including the Mineral Springs and Bathing House, formerly occupied by Captain John Reed, together with a tract of land adjoining the said lot, containing 243 acres, more or less. Said land will be sold on a credit of one and two years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

DAVID JENKINS, & Executors.
WM. J. WILSON, J.

Lincoln County, N. C.
July 19, 1821. t615

Negroes for Sale.

ON the 4th day of October, at Mock's Old Field, there will be sold, on a credit of six months, several valuable young NEGRO BOYS and GIRLS, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, deceased.

J. A. PEARSON, Executor.
E. PEARSON, Executrix.

August 24, 1821. 64ts

Plantation for Sale.

NOTICE.—For sale, a valuable Plantation, 12 miles from Salisbury, on the Main Yadkin river. This plantation contains 360 acres of fine land, attached to which is a very valuable Ferry. Terms will be made convenient. For particulars, apply to Dr. Ferrand, in Salisbury.

Rowan Co. July 3, 1821. 57

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.
ORIGINAL attachment.....Blake Piercey and others summoned as garnishees. James Edwards vs. Brice Ogle: Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1821. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, therefore, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held at Asheville, for the county of Buncombe, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him.

Test. JOHN MILLER, Clerk.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.
ORIGINAL attachment.....garnishees summoned, &c. Joseph Patterson versus William Addington: July Term, 1821. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, therefore, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held at Asheville, for the county of Buncombe, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him.

Test. JOHN MILLER, Clerk.

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires,....scott.



FROM THE STONIAN.

If ever man died of love it was Edward Morton.—The lady to whom he became early attached was married to another.—Morton was present at the marriage, and was never seen to smile afterwards.—The lady, it is said, was unhappy in her union, and did not survive it many years.—Morton died at Corfu.—A portrait of the lady was found in his portfolio wrapped up in the following lines:

I saw thee wedded—thou didst go
Within the sacred aisle,
Thy young cheek in a blushing glow,
Betwixt a tear and smile.
Thy heart was glad in maiden glee,
But he it lov'd so fervently
Was faithless all the while;
I hate him for the vow he spoke—
I hate him for the vow he broke.
I hid the love that could not die,
Its doubts, and hopes, and fears,
And buried all my misery
In secrecy and tears;
And days pass'd on, and thou didst prove
The pang of unrequited love,
E'en in thine early years;
And thou didst die, so fair and good!
In silence and in solitude!
While thou wert living, I did hide
Affection's secret pains;
I'd not have shock'd thy modest pride
For all the world contains;
But thou hast perish'd, and the fire
That often check'd, could ne'er expire,
Again unhidden reigns:
It is no crime to speak my vow,
For ah! thou canst not hear it now.
Thou sleep'st beneath thy lowly stone,
That dark and dreamless sleep;
And he, thy loved and chosen one—
Why goes he not to weep?
He does not kneel where I have knelt,
He cannot feel what I have felt,
The anguish, still, and deep,
The painful thoughts of what has been,
The canker-worm that is not seen.
But—as o'er the dark blue wave
Unconsciously I ride,
My thoughts are hovering o'er thy grave,
My soul is by thy side.
There is one voice that waits thee yet,
One heart that cannot e'er forget
The visions that have died;
And aye thy form is buried there,
A doubt—an anguish—a despair!

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE STONIAN.

"An' ye winna believe i' the Bogle?" said a pretty young lassie to her sweetheart, as they sat in the door of her father's cottage one fine Autumn evening:—"Do you hear that, mither, Andrew'll no believe i' the Bogle?" "Gude be wi' us, Effie!" exclaimed Andrew,—a slender and delicate youth of about two-and-twenty,—a bonny time I wad hae o't, gin I were to heed every auld wife's clatter."

The words "auld wife" had a manifest effect on Effie, and she bit her lips in silence. Her mother immediately opened a battery upon the young man's prejudices, narrating that on Anneslie Heath, at ten o'clock o'night, a certain apparition was wont to appear, in the form of a maiden above the usual size, with a wide three-cornered hat. Sunday other particulars were mentioned, but Andrew was still incredulous. "He'll rue that, dearly will he rue't!" said Effie, as he departed.

Many days, however, passed away, and Effie was evidently much disappointed to find that the scepticism of her lover gathered strength. Nay, he had the audacity to insult, by gibes and jests, the true believers, and to call upon them for the reasons of their faith. Effie was in a terrible passion. At last, however, her prophecy was fulfilled. Andrew was passing over the moor, while the clock struck ten; for it was his usual practice to walk at that hour, in order to mock the fears of his future bride. He was just winding round the thicket which opened to him a view of the cottage where Effie dwelt, when he heard a light step behind him, and, in an instant, his feet were tripped up, and he was laid prostrate on the turf. Upon looking up he beheld a tall muscular man standing over him, who, in no courteous manner, desired to see the contents of his pocket. "Deil be on ye!" exclaimed

the young forester, "I hae but ae coin i' the world." "That coin maun I hae," said his assailant. "Faith! I'll show ye play for't, then," said Andrew, and sprung upon his feet.

Andrew was esteemed the best cudgel-player for twenty miles round; so that in brief space, he cooled the ardour of his antagonist, and dealt such visitations upon his skull as might have made a much firmer head ache for a fortnight. The man stepped back, and, pausing in his assault, raised his hand to his forehead, and buried it among his dark locks. It returned covered with blood. "Thou hast cracked my crown," he said, "but yet ye sha'na gang scatheless;" and, flinging down his cudgel, he flew on his young foe, and, grasping his body before he was aware of the attack, whirled him to the earth with an appalling impetus. "The Lord hae mercy on me!" said Andrew, "I'm a dead man."

He was not far from it, for his rude foe was preparing to put the finishing stroke to his victory. Suddenly something stirred in the bushes, and the conqueror, turning away from his victim, cried out, "The bogle! the bogle!" and fled precipitately. Andrew ventured to look up. He saw the figure which had been described to him approaching; it came nearer and nearer; its face was very pale, and its step was not heard on the grass. At last it stood by his side, and looked down upon him. Andrew buried his face in his cloak: presently the apparition spoke—indistinctly indeed, for its teeth seemed to chatter with cold:—"This is a cauld an' an eerie night to be sae late on Anneslie Moor!" and immediately it glided away.—Andrew lay a few minutes in a trance; and then arising from his cold bed, ran hastily towards the cottage of his mistress. His hair stood on end, and the vapours of the night sunk chill upon his brow as he lifted up the latch, and flung himself on an oaken seat.

"Preserve us!" cried the old woman. "Why, ye are mair than eneugh to frighten a body out o' her wits! To come in wi' sic a jaunt and a jerk bare-headed, and the red blood spattered a' o'er your new leather jerkin! Shame on you, Andrew! in what mishanter hast thou broken that fule's head o' thine!"

"Peace, mither!" said the young man, taking breath, "I hae seen the bogle!"

The old lady had a long line of reproaches, drawn up in order of march, between her lips; but the mention of the bogle was the signal for disbanding them. A thousand questions poured in, in rapid succession.—"How old was she? How was she dressed? Who was she like? What did she say?"

"She was a tall thin woman, about seven feet high!"

"Oh Andrew!" cried Effie.

"As ugly as sin!"

"Other people tell a different story," said Effie.

"True, on my Bible oath! and then her beard!"

"A beard! Andrew," shrieked Effie, "a woman with a beard! For shame, Andrew!"

"Nay, I will swear it!—She had seen full sixty winters afore she died to trouble us!"

"I'll wager my best new gown," said the maiden, "that sixteen would be nearer the mark."

"But who was she like, Andrew?" said the old woman. "Was she like auld Janet that was drowned in the pond hard by? or that auld witch that your master hanged for stealing his pet lamb? or was she like—"

"Are you sure she was na like me, Andrew?" said Effie, looking archly in his face.

"You—Pshaw! Faith, guid mither, she was like to naeboddy that I ken, unless it be auld Elspeth, the cobbler's wife, that was spirited aw' by the Abbot, for breaking Father Jerome's head wi' a tin frying pan!"

"And how was she drest, Andrew?"

"In that horrible three cornered hat, which may I be blinded if ever I seek to look upon again! an' in a lang blue apron."

"Green, Andrew!" cried Effie, twirling her own green apron round her thumb.

"How you like to tease one!" said the lover. Poor Andrew did not at all enter into his mistress's pleasantry; for he laboured under a great depression of spirits, and never lifted his eyes from the ground.

"But ye hae na tald us what she said, lad!" said the old woman, assuming an air of deeper mystery as each question was put and answered in its turn.

"Lord! what signifies it whether she said this or that! Haud your tongue! and get me some comfort; for, to speak truth, I'm vera cauld."

"Weel mayest thou be sae," said Effie; "for indeed," she continued, in a feigned voice, "it was a cauld an' an eerie night to be sae late on Anneslie Moor."

Andrew started, and a doubt seemed to pass over his mind. He looked up at the damsel, and perceived, for the first time, that her large blue eye was laughing at him from under the shade of a huge three-cornered hat. The next moment he hung over her in an ecstasy of gratitude, and smothered with his kisses the ridicule which she forced upon him as the penalty of his preservation.

"Seven feet high, Andrew!"

"My dear Effie!"

"As ugly as sin!"

"My darling lassie!"

"And a beard!"

"Na! na! now you carry the jest o'er far!"

"And sixty winters!"

"Sixteen springs; Effie! dear, delightful, smiling springs!"

"And Elspeth the cobbler's wife! oh! Andrew, Andrew! I never can forgive you for the cobbler's wife!—and what say you now, Andrew! is there nae bogle on the muir?"

"My dear Effie, for your sake I'll believe in a' the bogles in Christendie!"

"That is," said Effie, at the conclusion of a long and vehement fit of risibility, "that is, in a' that wear three-cornered hats."

A TALE.

FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE.

SIR—If the enclosed translation of an old French tale be deemed interesting enough for insertion, as relating to the subject of drinking cups formed from skulls, adverted to in one of your late numbers, it is much at your service.

Charles VIII. sent into Germany a gentleman named Bernage, who proceeding night and day on his journey, arrived late one evening at a chateau, where he requested to remain till morning, but was refused. Monsieur L. the owner, however, learning from whom he came, ordered him to be admitted, and prayed his excuse for the incivility of his servants; adding, that certain relations of his wife, who wished evil to him, rendered the caution he had seen necessary. Bernage told him the purport of his journey, and received from him the offer of rendering to the king his master what service lay in his power. The supper hour arriving, Monsieur L. conducted Bernage into an apartment most richly hung with tapestry, from behind which, as soon as they entered, there came one of the most beautiful women eyes could behold, but with her head shaved, and dressed entirely in black. After Monsieur had washed with Bernage, the water was carried to the lady, who did the same, and then took her place at the bottom of the table, without speaking to any person, or any one to her. Bernage regarded her attentively, and found her the most beautiful creature he had ever seen, save that her countenance was very pale, and her air extremely sorrowful. When she had eaten a short time, she asked for some wine, which was presented to her in a most extraordinary vessel, a skull mounted with silver. She drank two or three times out of the cup; and when supper was ended, after making her obedience to the master of the house, retired as she had entered, without uttering a syllable. Bernage was so surprised at what he saw, that he remained pensive; which his host perceiving, he said to him, you are, no doubt, astonished at the scene you have witnessed; but the honor and candor I have found in you, will not allow me to keep a secret the cause of this seeming great cruelty, lest you should deem me capable of it without a motive to warrant it. The lady you saw is my wife, whom I loved more than ever man loved woman; I risked every thing for her, and against the will of her parents, married her; she also returned my love so ardently, that I would have hazarded a thousand lives for her. We lived for some time in so much enjoyment and pleasure, that I considered myself the happiest man in Christendom. But honor obliging me to make a journey, she forgot herself, her conscience, and the love she had for me, and threw herself into the embraces of a youth that I had brought up in my house; and so great was my passion for her, that it was long ere I could bring myself to suspect her; till at last my eyes were opened, and my love was changed into fury and despair. Feigning one day to go into the country, I secreted myself in her chamber, where I had been only a short time when my wife and her paramour entered. I killed him in her arms; but as I thought death an insufficient punishment for her crime, I have inflicted one more insupportable; imprisonment in the chamber, the scene of their wicked pleasure, in a cabinet of which I have hung the bones of her gallant. And that she may never lose the memory of it,

even at her meals I cause her to drink opposite to me, out of the skull of the ingrate; thus seeing living, him whom she has made her mortal enemy, and kept in remembrance of him dead, whose friendship she preferred to mine.

In every other respect, I treat her as myself, except having her hair cut off; for that is an ornament no more to be allowed to an adulteress than a veil to a prostitute. This is an outline of her story, and should you wish to see her, I will lead you to her apartment. Bernage accepted his offer, and upon entering, they found her sitting before a good fire alone, and in deep sorrow. Bernage wished much to speak to her; but the presence of the husband withheld him, who perceiving by his looks what passed in his mind, said you can speak to her if you desire it; she will reply. "If your patience, madam, then said Bernage to her, be equal to your punishment, I regard you as the happiest woman in the world." The lady, her eyes bathed in tears, and with the utmost grace and humility, answered, "I confess monsieur my fault to be so great, that all the ills that the lord of this house, whom I am no more worthy to call husband, can do to me—are nothing to the regret I have for my offence;" and she burst into a most violent paroxysm of tears. Monsieur L. took Bernage by the arm, they quitted the apartment. The latter proceeded on his journey the next morning, and taking leave of the former, spoke thus to him: "The esteem I feel for you, monsieur, and the hospitality I have experienced under your roof, induce me to urge your attention to the great repentance of your good wife:—look on her in pity; you are young and without children: consider the evil if a house, such as yours, should fall, or perhaps those whom you dislike should become heirs to your wealth." Monsieur L. who had resolved never to pardon his wife, remained long silent: at last, feeling the weight of what Bernage had said, he promised, that if she continued in her humility, he would at length pardon her.

Bernage, having returned to court, related what had happened to him to the King, who was so much struck, and especially at the account of her beauty; that he sent his painter Jean de Paris to take her portrait; which he did with the consent of her husband, who pardoned her and had a family by her.

AN IMPUDENT MAN.

Is one, whose want of money and want of wit have engaged him beyond his abilities. The little knowledge he has of himself being suitable to the little he has in his profession, has made him believe himself fit for it. This double ignorance has made him set a value upon himself, as he that wants a great deal appears in a better condition than he that wants a little. This renders him confident, and fit for any undertaking; and sometimes (such is the concurrent ignorance of the world) he prospers in it, but oftener miscarries, and becomes ridiculous; yet this advantage he has, that as nothing can make him see his error, so nothing can discourage him that way; for he is fortified with his ignorance, as barren and rocky places are by their situation; and he will rather believe that all men want judgment than himself.—From hence he grows impudent; for, as men judge by comparison, he knows as little what it is to be defective, as what it is to be excellent.—Modesty is but a noble jealousy of honour, and impudence the prostitution of it; for he, whose face is proof against infamy, must be as little sensible of glory.—Shame is the tender moral conscience of good men.—The face is the dial of the mind; and where they do not go together, 'tis a sign that one or both are out of order. He that is impudent, is like a merchant that trades upon his credit without a stock, and, if his debts were known, would break immediately.

BUTLER.

Religious.

DEVOTION.

Devotion is an exercise of the best affections of the soul. We are formed to admire and to imitate whatever is grand and excellent. And how can our admiration be raised, or our imitation be more effectually secured, than by the contemplation of that Being who is himself the source of all perfection. Every honest heart rejoices in an opportunity of testifying its gratitude to a generous benefactor. And what can better excite this delightful sensation, than the habit of the devout mind, in pouring out its thanks to the giver of every good and perfect gift?

In every situation of life devotion exerts its salutary influence. If we are harassed by the perplexing cares, and exhausted by the fatigues of business, devotion presents a scene of holy tranquility, and invites us "to acquaint ourselves with God, and be at peace." In prosperity, Devotion heightens all

our comforts, assures us of the continued protection of Heaven, and crowns every other enjoyment with the blessings of a cheerful heart. In adversity, it opens to us a source of consolation and support, which the world can neither give nor take away. And at all times, and in all places, enables us to say with the psalmist, "It is good for us to draw near unto God."

Such are the blessings which reward the devout exercises of the pious Christian; and thus does our holy religion show forth its unrivalled excellence, connecting obedience with happiness, and enforcing no precept, which it is not equally our duty and our interest to perform.

Monitor.

Death, the last and most dreadful of all evils, is so far from being one, that it is the infallible cure for all others.

To die is landing on some silent shore,
Where billows never beat, nor tempests roar;
Ere well we feel the friendly stroke 'tis o'er.

GARTH.

For, abstracted from the sickness and sufferings usually attending it, it is no more than the expiration of that term of life God was pleased to bestow on us, without any claim or merit on our part. But was it an evil ever so great, it could not be remedied but by much greater, which is by living forever; by which means our wickedness, unrestrained by the prospect of a future state, would grow so insupportable, our sufferings so intolerable by perseverance, and our pleasures so tiresome by repetition, that no being in the universe could be so completely miserable as a species of immortal men. We have no reason, therefore to look upon death as an evil, or to fear it as a punishment, even without any supposition of a future life; but if we consider it as a passage to a more perfect state, or a remove only in an eternal succession of still improving states (for which we have the strongest reasons) it will then appear a new favour from the divine munificence; and a man must be as absurd to repine at dying, as a traveller would be, who proposed to himself a delightful tour through various unknown countries, to lament that he cannot take up his residence at the first dirty inn which he baits at on the road. The instability of human life, or the hasty changes of its successive periods, of which we so frequently complain, are no more than the necessary progress of it to this necessary conclusion; and are so far from being evils deserving these complaints, that they are the source of our greatest pleasures, as they are the source of all novelty, from which our greatest pleasures are ever derived. The continual succession of seasons in the human life by daily presenting to us new scenes renders it agreeable, and, like those of the year, affords us delights by their change, which the choicest of them could not give us by their continuance. In the spring of life, the gilding of the sun-shine, the verdure of the fields, and the variegated paintings of the sky, are so exquisite in the eyes of infants at their first looking abroad into a new world, as nothing perhaps afterwards can equal. The heat and vigour of the succeeding summer of youth ripens for us new pleasures, the blooming maid, the nightly revel, and the jovial chace. The serene autumn of complete manhood feasts us with the golden harvests of our worldly pursuits: nor is the hoary winter of age destitute of its peculiar comforts and enjoyments, of which the recollection and relation of those past are perhaps none of the least; and at last death opens to us a new prospect, from whence we shall probably look back upon the diversions and occupations of this world with the same contempt we do now on our tops and hobnails, horses, and with the same surprise that they could ever so much entertain or engage us.

Nothing is perhaps more dangerous to the future happiness of men of deep thought and retired habits, than the entertaining an early, long, and uniform attachment. It frequently sinks so deep into the mind, that it becomes their dream by night and their vision by day—mixes itself with every source of interest and enjoyment—and when blighted and withered by final disappointment, it seems as if the springs of the heart were dried up along with it. This aching of the heart, this languishing after a shadow which has lost the gaiety of its colouring, this dwelling on the remembrance of a dream from which we have been roughly awakened, is the weakness of a cold and generous heart.